

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains background, scope of the study, research questions, aims of the study, significance of the study, clarification of the key terms, and organization of the paper.

1.1 Background

Today, people tend to live around different languages. Therefore, translation of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) becomes very important to bridge across those different languages. Translation is an operation performed on language: a process of substituting a text in one language for text on another, translation must make use of a theory of language, general linguistic theory (Catford, 1965:1).

Many literary works are translated from one language to another, one of them is novel. Stephenie Meyer is one of popular authors whose novels are translated into several languages. She becomes one of the most popular authors all over the world for her best seller novel namely Twilight Saga. Twilight Saga consists of *Twilight*, *New Moon*, *Eclipse* and *Breaking Dawn*. Three of them have been filmed into movie version namely *Twilight*, *New Moon* and *Eclipse*.

The novel *New Moon* written by Stephenie Meyer is one of the novels translated into Czech, Thai, Russian, Norwegian, Arabic, and Indonesian. *New Moon* novel peaked at #1 on both the New York Times Best Seller list and USA

Today's Top 150 Bestsellers, and reached the biggest selling children's paperback of 2008 with over 5.3 million copies sold (www.wikipedia.com). The novel is about unusual love triangle among human, vampire and werewolves. It tells about a unique story with rich texts and reveals different emotions throughout the story.

Due to *New Moon* novel achievement, the novel translation becomes very important because it conveys the message of story from the author to the reader, particularly its procedure of translation. Regarding this, Jakobson, Firth and Wandruzska cited in Newmark (1988:39) states that a theory of language is based upon a theory of translation. Therefore, the function of language inside a novel is also important as it is closely related to the procedure of translation.

There are different translation procedures that are commonly used namely: literal, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through translation, shifts or transpositions, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, and notes, addition, glosses (Catford, 1965; Vinay and Darbelnet, 1973; Larson, 1984; Newmark, 1988; Delisle, 1999).

There are also different functions of language which are used to elaborate more expressions and moods in the novel such as: expressive, informative and vocative (Buhler cited in Newmark, 1988:39; Nida and Taber, 1964; Reiss, 1976 and Nord, 1997 cited in Colina, 2003:14). Language functions can give us understanding how language works in our daily activities because people have purpose for which they speak with the interlocutor (Mey lanie, 2009:2).

Drawn from the previous explanation, the researcher is interested in conducting the research which is to analyze the translation procedures and language functions used in the *New Moon* novel. This study merely focuses on the novel's dialogues. In the dialogue there are several moods and expression of sentences which characterize and reveal motives. Thus, it is fascinating to analyze translation procedures and language functions used in dialogues. In addition, the results of this research are expected to give understanding and knowledge to the readers and the researcher herself.

1.2 Scope of the Study

This study analyzes translation procedures and language functions used in the dialogues of *New Moon* Novel by Stephenie Meyer. It focuses on the dialogues because in the novel, the dialogue characterizes and reveals motives. It also sets the mood, tone, look, and gesture, intensifies the story conflict and moves the story forward, creates tension and suspense, speeds up the scenes, adds bits of setting and background, and communicates the story's theme (Mullan, 2006:136; Monteilh in <http://novelspaces.blogspot.com>).

Moreover, this study attempts to analyze the translation procedures that are used by the translator based on the theories of Catford (1965); Vinay and Darbelnet (1973); Larson (1984); Newmark (1988); Delisle (1999), those are: literal, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through translation, shifts or transpositions, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential

analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, and notes, addition, glosses.

This study also employs the analysis of language functions which are classified into: expressive, informative and vocative (Buhler cited in Newmark, 1988:39; Nida and Taber, 1964; Reiss, 1976 and Nord, 1997 cited in Colina, 2003:14). This study examines an appropriateness of translation using characteristics of a good translation, skopos and equivalence based theory which will be discussed in chapter II.

1.3 Research Questions

This study attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What translation procedures are used by the translator to translate each expression related to dialogues in the novel *New Moon*?
2. What kind of language functions are used by the writer and the translator in the dialogues of the novel *New Moon*?

1.4 Aims of the Study

The aims of this study are:

1. To identify the translation procedures used by the translator to translate each expression related to dialogues in the novel *New Moon*.
2. To identify kinds of language functions used by the writer in the dialogues of the novel *New Moon*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

There are three essential significance of the study:

1. This study is expected to enrich the finding of previous research. It was expected to add new information, knowledge and understanding about translation procedures and language functions in the novel's dialogue.
2. This study is expected to give academic input to other translators of how to identify the problems, find out the problem solution during the translation process.
3. The results of this study are expected to guide the readers and the researcher in developing translation analysis on translation procedures and language functions in the novel's dialogue.

1.6 Clarification of the Key Terms

In this research there are several terms that need to be defined as follows:

1. Translation: rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended (Newmark, 1988:5; Bell, 1991:5; Munday, 2001:5; Nida and Taber, 1969). In this paper, translator translates the meaning of the source language into the receptor language of the novel. This is done by replacing from the form of the first language with the second language by the way of semantic structure.
2. Language functions: formulaic expression is used for certain purpose. In this paper, the language function consists of three functions including expressive language function, informative language function and vocative language

function (Nida and Taber, 1964; Buhler cited in Newmark, 1988; Reiss, 1976 and Nord, 1997 cited in Colina, 2003).

3. Translation procedures: methods applied by translators when they formulate equivalence for the purpose of transferring elements of meaning from the Source Text (ST) into the Target Text (TT) (Delisle, 1999). Translation procedure is a procedure of how to translate namely: transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through translation, shifts or transpositions, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, and notes (Catford, 1965; Vinay and Darbelnet, 1973; Larson, 1984; Newmark, 1988; Delisle, 1999).
4. Novel: a fictional narrative prose of considerable length, typically having a plot that is unfolded by the actions, speeches, and thoughts of the characters. It is a long narrative in literary prose. The genre has historical roots both in the fields of the medieval and early modern romance and in the tradition of the novella (www.freedictionary.com). Moreover, Forster (1955) in *Aspects of the Novel* cited the definition of a Frenchman named Abel Chevalley that novel is "a fiction in prose of a certain extent" and adds what he defines "extent" as over 50,000 words (www.nvcc.edu).

1.7 Organization of the Paper

The paper of the study is organized into five chapters as follows: chapter I provides the background of the study, scope of the study, research questions, aims of the study, significance of the study, clarification of the key terms, and organization of the paper.

Chapter II focuses on literature review which provides information to investigate research problems. The theories are focused on translation definitions, theory of translation, translation procedures, characteristics of a good translation and general criteria evaluation in language functions.

Chapter III describes research questions, aims of study, research method, research procedures, and synopsis of the novel. Chapter IV presents the result of the study after conducting the research and obtaining the necessary data including the analysis of the data based on the theoretical framework. This study ends in chapter V that concludes the researcher's interpretation of the research findings and gives several suggestions.